

the fawn and the whitish colour of the upper and under surface suggesting the idea of the line of the aperture of the mouth (see fig. 1).

It seems to use the right- or left-hand siphon indifferently. The siphons are about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of an inch in diameter. It has the power of walking or moving about upon its arms. It swims rapidly in a horizontal attitude, elongating the body, and propelling itself with a frog-like motion, by opening and contracting its arms.

When I poured off the water, it discharged at two or three jets through the siphons a small quantity of black fluid, which remained undissolved for some time, in small cobweb-like clouds, floating about on the water. It has the power of contracting the skin above the eyes, so as to make a small horn-like projection; but this only rarely appears. The belly gives you more the idea of a *snout* than anything else. It is about the size of a full-sized Turkey's egg. It walked high, on the tip of its arms (see fig. 2).

10. ON LEPIDOSIREN. BY GENERAL PERRONET THOMPSON,  
F.R.S. IN A NOTE TO DR. GRAY, F.R.S.

"Eliot Vale, Nov. 2, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"In a periodical called the 'Leisure Hour,' No. 357, for Nov. 1, 1858, I find your name in connexion with the *Lepidosiren annectens*, as procured from the Gambia in 1837.

"I was acquainted with the creature in 1810 at Sierra Leone, or more strictly at Bause Island, where the girls used to go and catch it under the name of 'Jumping Fish,' and then eat it; and in June or July 1815, I recognized the same creature, or one very like it, on the mud in or about the fosse of Fort George, Bombay.

"It travels about the wet shiny mud, and appears to be seeking its food. When it chooses, it can jump, in the way that the shrimp does when on shore.

"Of its habits in any other respects I have no information. I apprehend the figure in the 'Leisure Hour' to be very exact. I never saw it larger than the figure.

"Yours very truly,

"J. E. Gray, Esq."

"T. PERRONET THOMPSON."

11. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS PALUDOMUS,  
FROM CEYLON, IN THE COLLECTION OF HUGH CUMING,  
ESQ. BY H. DOHRN.

1. PALUDOMUS HANLEYI. *Testa semiovalis, neritæformis, solida, olivacea unicolor vel saturatius longitudinaliter striata, decussata; spira exserta; anfractus convexi; apertura obliqua, ampla, labio columellari magno, margine interno vix curvato, externo semicirculari; alba vel flavescens. Operc.?*

Long. 18, lat. 15; apert. long. 15, lat. 13 mill.

2. *PALUDOMUS PYRIFORMIS*. *Testa solidiuscula, pyriformis, late olivacea, striis viridibus brunneisque ornata, decussata; sutura striis aliquot valde impressis circumdata; anfractus 4 convexiusculi, ultimus  $\frac{2}{3}$  spiræ subæquans; apertura oblonga, margine columellari arcuato albido, striis pelliculis.*  
 Long. 21, lat. 15; apert. long. 15, lat.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

3. *PALUDOMUS (TANALIA) TORRENTICOLA*. *Testa oblongo-ovata, nigricanti-olivacea, obscure fulgurata et maculata, spiraliter confertim, longitudinaliter rarius striata; spira exserta; anfractus convexi; sutura simplex; apertura ovalis, violacea, margine columellari albo.*

Long. 22, lat. 16; apert. long. 16, lat. 12 mill.

These species are inhabitants of mountain-streams in Ceylon. The specimens which I have got for description being without opercula, I cannot bring them with surety into Mr. Layard's well-established genera of this family.

Zurich, July 1858.

A communication was also read from Surgeon G. C. Wallich, M.D., II. M. Indian Army, describing a new preservative process, the details of which were obtained at Cairo from an Egyptian, by the late Major Sir George Parker of the Bengal Army, and were communicated to Dr. Wallich by that officer at Cawnpore, shortly before the mutinous outbreak, in the course of which the Major's life fell a sacrifice.

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November 23, 1858.

Dr. Gray, V.P., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. NOTICE OF FIVE SPECIES OF BATS IN THE COLLECTION OF L. L. DILLWYN, ESQ., M.P.; COLLECTED IN LABUAN BY MR. JAMES MOTLEY. BY ROBERT F. TOMES.

1. *PTEROPUS HYPOMELANUS*, Temm. Esquiss. Zool. i. p. 61, 1853.

Although the specimen of *Pteropus* included in the collection forwarded to me for examination differs very materially in colour from the ordinary examples of the above species, the distribution of the colours themselves, and the quality and quantity of the fur, together with an absolute similarity in all other respects, including that of size, leave no doubt as to its identity with that species. In colour it more nearly resembles some of the examples of *P. funereus*, a